# LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

QUAY AND ALLISON.

### Beginning to Be Regarded as Very Much in the Presidental Race.

Senator Quay is still receiving many encouraging reports. The Washington Star has arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Quay had better be watched as a prominent candi date. It stated Thurday evening:

had better be watched as a prominent candidate. It stated Thurday evening:

"The Quay followers are really begining to look carnestly upon the candidacy of their favorite, and the floating politicians around the capitol are frequently induced to believe that Quay stands as good a chance as anybody, and return to their homes and go to work for him. Of course, they do not do this for love. Quay is understood to be making a still hunt search for delegates in the South and wherever else he sees a chance to pick up stragglers."

There is active work being done by the fleatenants of all the candidates. Allison is cutting a bigger figure in the South in delegate-getting than any of his opponents have given him credit for, and the hand of his trusted manager, General Clarkson, can be seen in the manipulation of those affairs. General Clarkson is an old hand in attending to such matters, and the probable result is that Allison will turn up at St. Louis with a much larger vote than now imagined. General Clarkson's headquarters are in New York, but he often puts in an appearance in Washington, and confers with the Allison managers here. They keep up with the situation thoroughly in every Siste, and are fighting every luch of ground.

Much of the work for Allison in the South

Much of the work for Allison in the South Much of the work for Alisson in the South is being done by minor leaders of the party. Reed and McKiniey long ago gobbled up some of the important leaders and put them to work. Seeing the turn things are taking in the South, many Republicans come to Washington every day to try to catch on to the Allison engine. Their services have the Allison engine. Their services have been recepted in nearly every instance, and they have been sent back South to work. When General Clarkson is not here to ar-range matters, Senator Geer and General Henderson take care of the Allison inter-

### LAWS FOR LABOR.

### The Eight-Hour Bill and the Ex-Convict Work Measure.

The House Committee on Labor agreed to report favorably the bill to adjust the accounts of mechanics, laborers and others counts of mechanics, laborers and others under the eight-hour law, with an amendment providing that the amounts found due therounder shall be paid through the mall by check or in person to the claimants. The object of the amendment is to secure to chatmants the full amounts that may be found due them and to prevent the transfer of the claims to agents and others for a consideration. A sub-committee reported favorably to the full committee Representative Southwick's bill to prevent the products of convict labor being sent from one State to another.

### International Mail.

International Mail.

The Government of the United States and of all other countries comprised in the Universal Postal Union, will begin weighing all incoming and outgoing mails May 1. The weighing will continue for 28 days.

This is done every three years by all of the Governments, and on its result depends the amount of compensation given by every country for the carriage of its mails in the territory of the others. After these figures are gathered, they will be multiplied by 13 to secure the weight for the 52 weeks of the year, and the reports then will be exchanged by the respective governments.

## INSURGENTS GAINING.

### Many Villages and Plantations Destroyed by Them.

The reopening of telegraphic communication with the province of Pinar del Rio brings the first detailed information of affairs in hat province for several weeks, and it shows hat province for several weeks, and it shows a condition little less than appalling. The rich Vuelto Abajo tobacco district has been put to the torch, and it is reduced to a desolate wilderness. Whole towns have been obliterated and reduced to ashes, and their inhabitants are wandering helpless and destitute. The villages and towns of Cabanas, Bahia, Hondia, San Diego de Nunez, Santa Cruz de Los Pinos, Los Palacios, Piso Real de San Diego and San Diego de Los Banos are reduced to ashes. All these were important and thriving centers of population and business.

The last town which succumbed to the in-urgents' torch is San Juan y Martinez. The tobacco from this town is famous the world over. Spanish troops found only debris and smoking ashes, and all around a seemingly limitless sea of fire. A hundred desolate families had taken refuge in poor huts, and were waiting helplessly for assistance to save them from starvation. The adjoining town of San Luis had, a parrow seeme from the

them from starvation. The adjoining town of San Luis had a narrow escape from the same fate. The inhabitants had fled when General Corell's troops forced the insurgents to evacuate the town.

The news of the action of the United States congress has penetrated to every insurgent eamp within 30 miles of Havana, and the Cuban patriots are wild with joy. They believe that now cartridges and rifles will immediately become plantiful, and that expeditions from the United States will land daily.

Battles between the Spanish soldiers and insurgents, with heavy losses to the latter, are reported from Santa Cruz, Palmyra, Cienfugos and Alquizar.

## THE ST. LOUIS HALL.

### It Will Resemble That of Minneapelis Very Closely.

The supervising architect of the Republican national committee has adopted the plans for a convention hall as submitted by the local architects. The building will be erected on the piot of ground immediately south of the city hall on Clark avenue, and between Twelith and thirteenth streets. The location is within ten minutes walk of lead-ing horses.

ing hotels.

The plans are in nearly all respects similar to the convention hall at Minneapolis in '92. Ample facilities will be provided for the newspaper and press representatives, committees and caucus rooms. Plans will be made public in a few days, and bids for the construction will be solicited. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy as early as June 1.

Crispi Resigns.

Prime Minister Crispi and the other members of the Cabinet have been compelled to retire from office, that fact having been announced in the Chamber of Deputies, amid a sene that can fittingly be described as pandemonium. The situation in Rome is so critical that the troops have been confined to their barracks, a measure of precaution that will enable them to be hastily dispatched to any part of the city should their services be necessary to quell the disturbances.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court affirmed the verdict of murder in the first degree in the case of Herman W. Mudget, alias H. H. Holmes, found guilty in the court of oyer and terminer of Philadelphia, of the murder of Benjamin F. Pietzel. The opinion which was delivered by Justice Williams overrules all the assignments of error and affirms the judgment of the lower court. It holds that no substantial error was pointed out and that the syldence fully sustains the verdict.

### TWO GANGS CAPTURED.

### Counterfeiters and \$25,000 in Green Goods Taken in Chicago.

Three green goods men and a satchel filled with new money amounting to \$25,000 were with new money amounting to \$25,000 were captured by postal inspectors at Chicago There were four men in the party, one of whom escaped in the meice at the old Delaavenue were hotel, at Cottage Grove and Sixty-third street, when the raid was made. The names given by the captured men are Charles Herd, Albert Gray, Frank Smith, William Richards, a United States deputy marshal at Des Moines, Io., was the supposed countryman whom the sharpers were to victimize, and he had gone into the building with Gray, whom he knew as the "young Mr.

ed countryman whom the sharpers were to victimize, and he had gone into the building with Gray, whom he knew as the "young Mr. Vogel." Gray led his supposed victim through two connecting rooms, locking the doors behind. The basis of the business was the paying of \$1,300 for \$25,000 for passable counterfeit money, and the state right of Arkansas in the green goods business. In the inner room was found "old Mr. Vogel," the part played by Herd. An old dilapidated satchel was placed on the table and its contents of packages of good money shown. Richards settled himself to talk over the subject. There was a knock at the door. Richards recognized the signal of his friends and placing his hands in his pockets he said: "You fellows have a scheme here to do me up for money." At the same instant there was a crash and the outer door gave way. Herd drew a revolver and lichards drew his. The two sprang at each other, Herd gripping Richards by the neck, and each man pressing his revolver against the other's breast.

Deputy Murshal Grey, who had broke down the outer door, now sprang against the inner door, which gave way before him. He covered the captured counterfelters with his revolver, and inspectors Mercer and Christian followed him into the room. The struggle was soon over and the operators and money secured.

Chief Postai Inspector Stewart was on the outside. Before entering the house he placed Smith under arrest. The 'ourth man escaped.

caped.

The postal inspectors ran down their men through a letter which the swindlers had sent to Warren, Ark., on February 11.

### SPAIN'S DEFENSE.

### The Cuban Insurrection Not Considered a Government.

A cable message from Canovas Del Castillo, president of the council of ministers of Spain, is as follows:

is as follows:

"The constitution of Spain provides that the sovereign shall not intercene in politics except through the responsible ministers. Under the circumstances her majesty, the Queen Regent, has ordered that I, being the chief of government, shall make answer.

"Nothing has transpired in Madrid against the United States, for those who took part in the demonstration did not in any manner pass through the doors of the two buildings over which the flag of the United States floats, nor did they utter cries other than that of "Viva Spain." The American consulate in Harcelona is under military guard. It is not known from whence the stone which is not known from whence the stone which broke a window was thrown—an insignifi-cant fact. Yet it would be impossible to deny that the sentiment of disgust in Spain today is unanimous and exceedingly deep scated, as indeed it has not been felt since the be-vinning of the century.

as indeed it has not been felt since the beginning of the century.

"It is based on the proposal to recognize
the belligerency of a few insurrectionists,
who did not fixedly possess a single foot of
the ample territory of the island of Cuba;
nor have other communication with the sea
than deserted shores, where, during the
night, they disembark their contraband
articles; nor dare to attack any towns of importainee; nor accept formal battle; nor do
anything more than fire estates and burn
small settlements and assassinate Spaniards.

"Joined in the disgust which this proposition has exeited is that of seeing the truth
so notoriously disowned, as was shown in recent debates. Nothing is easier to prove than
that the Spanish army serupulously respects
the rights of the wounded and of prisoners,
and conducts war as humanely as war has
ever been conducted in America or Europe."

## THE SHIP CANAL.

## The Route Recommended in the Report of the Consulting Engineers. A report that will be of interest to all in-

terested in the Lake Erie and Ohio river ship terested in the Lake Erie and Ohlo river ship canal was made on the 3d at the meeting of the Provisional Committee by the board of consulting engineers. The report opened with a statement of the vast interchange of commerce between the ore and agricultural regions of the Northwest and the fuel and manufacturing areas of western Pennsylvania and Ohlo. The report estimates 13,000,000 as the probable tonage over the canal. The route recommended is as follows: The valley of the Ohlo river from Davis Island dam to slackwater of Beaver river, 23,26 miles; thence up the Beaver and Mahoning rivers, by slackwater system, 46,26 miles, to Niles, O.; thence up the Beaver and Mahoning rivers, by slack-water system, 46.26 miles, to Nies, O.; thence by canal 8.74 miles to a plateau, 900 feet above tide; thence 21.25 miles across this summit; thence descending to the level of the lake, 572.36 feet above the tide, a distance of 12.55 miles, In order to accommodate vessels large enough for the lake traffic, the report recommends that the canal should be 15 feet deep, and the locks 340 feet long and 45 feet wide. The estimated cost is \$33,000, 000, including electric lighting. The earn-ings are estimated at \$3,169,046 a year; cost of maintenance 4250,000, making an actual revenue of \$2,919,046, or 6.9 per cent on the investment.

## TWO UNDER ARREST.

### A Counterfeiters Outfit Found in an Indiana Pa., Hotel.

Monday evening an officer from the United States marshal's at Pittsburg, arrived at

States marshal's at Pittsburg, arrived at Indiana, Pa., and arrested James McDermit, proprietor of the Central Hotel, on a charge of making and passing counterfeit coin. A ons-legged man, named McKane, of Dixonville, a small town 12 miles cast of Indiana was with McDermit, and he was also taken in custody by the officer.

A search of the Central Hotel was made and a complete counterfeiter's outfit was found, together with a let of counterfeit coin some of it finished and some in the rough. The cutfit and coins were found in McKane's room. For some time this town has been flooded with counterfeit dollars and haif-deliars, but it was not though it was being made at home. The coin was fairly good and would deceive most people.

Half an hour before his arrest McDermit purchased a quantity of pure blocks of tin

that an nour before his arrest McDermit purchased a quantity of pure blocks of tin from a plumber saying he wanted it for a friend in the country. McDermit formerly lived some eight miles east of town, and has been in possession of the Central Hotel only a year. He has a wife and several child-ren.

## Italian Troops Panio-Stricken.

Italian Troops Panio-Stricken.

Further advices from the Italian head-quarters in Abyssinia show that large odies of troops who were supposed to have perished in the rout of the Italian forces last Sunday are now coming into the Italian camp. The Shoans did not follow in pursuit of the retreating Italians. The troops attribute their stampede to the fact that the Askaris (native troops) under Gen Arlmond, turned in the face of the enemy and rushed back upon their supports. The Abyssinians followed them in such hot haste that they became hopelessiy mingled with the Italians, so that they all became packed in a defile, neither being able to deploy. The consequence was that there was a general panic among the Italian troops.

## Governor Greenhalge Dead.

Gov. Frederick Thomas Greenhalge, died at Lowell, Mass., March 4. He was born in Clitherse, England, July 10, 1842. He came to this country with his father in 1844.

# THE LEADING LIGHTS OF ENGLAND

## FAVOR ARBITRATION.

### This Method of Settling the Venezuela Question Asked For.

don, March 3, in favor of permanent arbitra-tion between the United States and Great Britain was disappointing from the point of view of numbers, the audience, which was

not large, being mostly made up of women. Much enthusiasm was occasioned prior to the arrival of the speakers for the evening, the arrival of the speakers for the evening, when the girls who were singing in the choir trooped upon the stage in batches which were arrayed alternately in sashes formed of the Union Jack and of the Stars and Stripes, until a complete blending of the flags of the two countries was effected, intended to be symbolic of international harmony, which the promoters of the meeting are seeking to establish.

the promoters of the meeting are seeking to establish.

Before the meeting opened the organ played "Hearts of Oak," "Our Ships That Salied," "Columbia." and kindred airs. The choir also sang the weil-known patriotic air, which is to some extent common to the two countries, one-half of the choir singing the words, "God Save the Queen," and the other half, "My Country "Tis of Thee," almultaneously, the audience joining in the dual anthem.

Sir James Stansfeld presided over the meeting, and he was supported by Mr. W. T. Stead, Lady Henry Somerset, Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundelle, Radienl member of Parliament for Sheffield; Prof. James Bryce, Rt. Hon. George Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. Hall Caine, Rev. Hugh Price Haghes, the Bishop of Bochester and others.

Rev. Hugh Price Haghes, the Bishop of Rochester and others.

Mr. Stead, after the opening of the meeting, read letters of sympathy with its purpose from Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury; Mr. Gladstone, Rt. Hon. Henry Asquith, Home Secretary in the late Liberal Government; Mr. Labouchere, George Meredith, the author; Mr. Henry Norman, who went to Washington on behalf of the Chronicle at the time the Venezuelan question was at its acute phase, and who wrote strongly from there in behalf of international arbitration, and many others.

strongy from there in senant of international arbitration, and many others.

Mr. Balfour wrote: "My sympathy with the object of the meeting has been more than once expressed in public, and I hope I need not emphasize it. There are, no doubt, ques-tions that a nation could not permit to be settled by any tribunal. But this argument is not against arbitration, but against its rash and unequildered use."

and unconsidered use."

Mr. Gladstone wrote: "I am glad that the
liscussion of arbitration is to be separated discussion of arbitration is to be separated from the Venesuelan question, upon which I do not feel myself in final and full possession of the facts that I should wish. My views on arbitration in place of war were gathered from the part I took in the matter of the Alabama calms. abama claims,
"I will only add that my conviction and

A win only add that my conviction and and sentiment on the subject grow in strength from year to year, in proportion to the growth of the monstrons and burbarous militarism, in regard to which I consider that England has to bear no small share of responsibility."

The litt Hon. George Meredith said: "Since the benignant concludes."

the benignant conclusion of the greatest of civil wars. I have looked upon the American people as the leaders of our civilization, and, whatever may be said among them, I am not alarmed by the thought of their wanton-ly, willingly or consentingly taking a step to shatter it. Mr. Henry Norman said in his letter, ortho

Americans are practically unanimous for ar-bitration on all public subjects. Overwhelm-ingly a majority of the British are the same.

ingly a majority of the British are the same. Only official conservatism blocks the way. Is this the moment to pigeon-hole in the Foreign Office a draft of a treaty of arbitration with the United States? Similar letters were read from Herbert Spencer, Holman Hunt, Wilson Barrett, the actor; William Watson, the poet; Viscount Peel, ex-Speaker of the House of Commons, Leonard Courtney, Alma Tadema, G. F. Watts, Dr. Parker and several bishops. The reading of these letters elicited vigorous cheers from the audience.

Sir James Stanefold, the chairman, in his

Mr. State-Deliver then minde a speech of the history of the Alabama case and subsequent cases of arbitration, referring to America's vigor in negotiating treaties containing arbitration clauses. He urged the arbitration of the Venezuelan question without any reservation whatever.

The Bishop of Rochester seconded this motion, and Lady Henry Somerset supported it with an impassioned denunciation of war between England and America. Mr. Hali Caine, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes and others spoke on the resolution which was then car-

spoke on the resolution which was then car-ried by acciamation

The Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella then moved a

resolution, requesting the committee be con-vened in a meeting to reconstitute itself on a national basis, with a view to co-operate with the Washington movement.

## SPAIN IS HUSTLING.

### Her Arsenal at Cadiz is Being Worked to Its Full Capacity.

The arsenal at Cadiz is being worked to its full capacity in the manufacture of guns, eartridges for artillery, etc., and the greatest

cartridges for artillery, etc., and the greatest activity prevails.

The city of Barcelona is perfectly quiet. Meetings were held at Valladolid, Granada and Ovidio calling upon the government to adopt the most energetic measures.

The governor of Valencia has apologized to the United States consul there for the hostile attitude of the rioters in that city toward the consulate, which was attacked with stones and other missiles.

It is proposed in several towns that addresses be signed thanking the British and French press for their expressions of sympathy with Spain and be nanded to the consuls of those countries.

## Five Murderers Doomed.

In the United States Court at Fort Smith, Ark., Judge Parker pronounced the death sentence upon George Fearce, Webster Isaacs, John Pearce, Berry Foreman and Mollie Ring. Their execution is set for Thursday, April 30. None of them showed any signs of emotion, and the only one who had any thing to say was Berry Foreman, who simply denied his guilt.

## BRIEF MENTION.

The Kentucky Legislature is considering a bill to allow women all over the State to vote for school trustees and also to hold the office of school trustee.

omee of school trustee.

Every tobacco jobber in the country, which in Chicago includes the wholesale grocery houses, has been advised by mail of a cut of three cents per pound in the price of one of the many brands of plug tobacco.

Although much pressure is being brought to bear on members of Congress to induce them to have the Wisconsin statue of Perc Marquette taken.from Statuary Hall; it is unlikely that any action of the sort will be taken.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

# Summary of the Most Important Measures Presented in Both Houses.

SIXTY-SIXTH DAY.

The first presidential veto of this session of congress was overriden by the house to-day by a vote of 128 to 33—122 more than the requisite two-thirds. All the Republicans and 32 Democrats voted for the bill, while the votes to sustain the president were all cast by Democrats. The bill authorizes the governor and local officers of Arizons to lease the educational lands of the territory for school purposes. The president's objection to the bill was that it did not give the secretary of the interior power to disapprove the leases and did not throw proper safeguards about the timber on the lands. In the house to-day Representative Hopkins of Illinois introduced a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the establishment of a branch mint at Chicago. The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

### PIXTY-WEVENTH DAY.

The House today by a vote of 263 to 17 expressed in its own way its sympathy for Cuba and its desire to recognize the belligerency of the revolutionists. The Senate resolutions were ignored and those from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs substituted. They were passed under a suspension of the rules, such suspension providing for but 30 minutes debate. It was by unanimous consent, however, agreed that 35 minutes should be granted each side.

In the Senate, a resolution was offered by Mr. Call (Democrat, Florida), and referred to the committee on foreign relations, requesting the President to demand of the Spanish government an explanation of the imprisonment of Gomez, editor of La Lucha, a Havana newspaper, to extort from him evidence against Sanguilly, a naturalized eithen of the United States, and to demand of Spain that all American citizens who shall be captured by the Spanish forces shall be treated as prisoners of war, and be accorded humans treatment, and to inform the Spanish government that the United States will insist on this demand.

### SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY.

SIXIT-EIGHTH DAY.

The House spent the entire day in debating the amendment to the legislative appropriation bill to abolish the fee system in the cases of United States district attorneys and marshals. The salaries fixed by the amendment range from \$2,000 to \$5,000. The amendment was indorsed by almost every member of the judiciary committee. It was argued the amendment would reduce the expenses of the United States Courts, which have doubled since 1578, at least \$500,000 for the first year, the result in stopping the pernicious padding of the business of the federal courts.

The senate gave most of the day to the agricultural appropriation till and passed that measure, carrying \$3,262,000, without material amendment. Another bill passed during the day changes the limitations of fourth-class mall matter so as to free postal service from bulky articles herotofore sent free by the governmental departments.

### SIXTY-NINTH DAY.

SILITANIANH DAY.

Senate.—The senate committee on foreign relations discussed the house Cuban resolutions this morning for an hour and was unable to agree to the resolutions as passed by the house. Mr. Sherman immediately on the assembling of the senate, reported that a conference be asked. There was a division of sentiment in the committee, the majority holding that the house resolutions were not as strong as the senate resolutions and that the language was in some respects ambiguous. This was charged especially with reference to the second clause of the house resolutions, wherein it is stated that "the only permanent solution of the contest, equally in the interests of Spain, of the people of Cuba and other nations would be in the establishment of a government by the choice of the people of Cuba."

## SEVENTIETH DAY.

Senator Gallinger, chairman of the penators, william Watson, the poet; viscount Peel, ex-speaker of the House of Commons; Leonard Courtney, Alma Tadema, G. F. Watts, Dr. Parker and several bishops. The realing of these letters elicited vigorous cheers from the audience.

Sir James Stansfeld, the chairman. In his opening speech, said that if it were only for the hearing of the letters, the meeting would not have been in vain. The Venezuela question, he thought, was a biessing in disguise, because he believed that the result would be a treaty of arbitration.

Mr. William R. Cremer, ex-member of Parliament, who visited Washington last year with a petition in favor of international arbitration, signed by the members of Parliament, related the history of the present movement. Mr. Shaw-Lefever moved a resolution in structing the chairman to sign a memorial on behalf of the meeting to President Cleveland, the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Balfour urging that the time was opportune to conclude a treaty of arbitration.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre then made a speech on the history of the Alabama case and subsequent cases of arbitration. nator Gallinger, chairman of the pen

printion tell which has been under consideration a week. Most of the day, however, was consumed in the consideration of the amendment to abolish the fee system in the cases of United States attorneys and markets. This amendment was perfected and

The house then entered upon the consider-The house then entered upon the consideration of the post office appropriation bill. The largest of the regular supply bills, which carries \$91,943.757. During the general debate Mr. Loud explained that the bill did not purpose to abandon the inspection system inaugurated by this administration but the terms of the bill cut off the force employed by the first assistant postmaster-general and increased that of the regular inspection force under the fourth assistant postmaster-general.

general.

A bill was passed to abolish the cash payment of pensions, the purpose of which was to protect old veterans who squandered or were swindled out of the pensions on quarterly paydays. Checks will be sent to their

## The Metric System.

The Metric System.

The Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures of the Federal House of Representatives has been considering a bill for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures, which, originating in France, has been adopted in many other countries. The bill proposes to make the system manufacture, in all official transactions after July 1, 1899. One of the great troubles about our present system is that we have so many words that do not express anything definite. We have three sorts of pounds, though two of them express the same weight, three sorts of ounces, a great variety of bushels when considered in connection with their weight equivalent, several kinds of gallons, many sorts of barrels, and so on. Then there are miles and longues that express different lengths in different countries, and so of feet. As to foreign weights and measures, it requires an expert to convert them to their equivalents in the United States.

Still it is very doubtful whether a change would be acceptable to the people. After it was made we should hear no more of inches, feet, furlongs or miles, but of millimetres, centimetres, decimetres, metres, dekametres, hectometres and ares. Instead gallons, quarts and pints, we should have hectares, centarers and ares. Instead gallons quarts and pints, we should have scancers, dekalitres, etc. For weights we should have grams, dikagrams, hectograms, illograms, etc. That this would ergams, illograms, etc. That this would ergams, illograms, etc. That this would ergams precisely the same thing in every instance, and would be intelligible at home and abroad to everybody who had devoted a little study to the subject.

The next time the Italians fight in Africa.

The next time the Italians fight in Africa they should choose a mild-mannered mon-arch like the British subject, King Prempeh of Ashantee.

# THOUSANDS OF ITALIAN SOLDIERS

## LURED TO DEATH.

### The Italian Army Trapped and Cut Down by Shoans.

The kingdom of Italy is in a condition of excitement, grief and anger almost beyond description. Words cannot adequately portray the situation, for every dispatch received from the Massowah, adds to the gravity of the disaster to the Italian arms at Adowa

ed from the Massowah, adds to the gravity of the disaster to the Italian arms at Adowa, Abyssinia.

The first news of Gen. Barateri's defeat to reach Rome was to the effect that only 500 men were killed; then Tuesday afternoon the numbers ran up to 3,000 killed, with sixty pieces of artillery captured, and Wednesday morning's dispatches piace the number of Italians killed at the battle of Adowa, and in the long, harmssing retreat which followed at 5,000, and it is believed that not even these figures tell of the fall extent of the disaster. In these reports no mention is made of the wounded, and there is good reason to fear, based on stories of recent Italian defeats by Abyssinians, that those who fell wounded during the retreat of over fifty miles, met a more horrible fate than those who were killed on the spot.

Throughout the night the garrison at Rome was kept under arms and mounted patrols traversed the principal streets. The masses, however, do not seem to have retired to rest. The streets were filled with people until day-break and after early morning every public place was crowded with excited men and women. A number of disturiances, which called for police interference, occurred Wednesday, and the indications are that the people are assuming a most threatening attitude, not only in Rome but throughout Italy, Demonstrations against the Crispi ministry, and even against the crown, are reported from a number of towns in the provinces, in spite of the fact that the authorities are straining every nerve to suppress all alarming news.

It is said that the government was aware

straining every perve to suppress all alarming news.

It is said that the government was aware on Tuesday of the full extent of the defeat inflicted on the Italians, but it was judged to be dangerous to allow the startling information to reach the public suddenly, and so the report of the defeat was permitted to leak out: then the war office officinis allowed it to be "rumored" that 500 men were killed; after this came the report "that 3,000 soldiers had fallen," and now it is "admitted" that 5,000 Italian troops were slain, "in addition to severe loss among the native troops" serving under the flag of Italy. Under these circumstances, it is not astonishing that the wildest kind of rumors are in circulation, and that in some of the clubs the number of killed and wounded is placed at 10,000. Exaggerated as these figures may turn out to be, they show the state of the public mind.

### HELD THEIR OWN.

### Values Not so Very Much Affected by Cuba and B. and O.

The Cuban resolutions and the appointment of receivers for the Baltimore & Ohlo were events of sufficient importance to affect almost any genuine market, especially for sealmost any genuine market, especially for se-curities. It, therefore, argues either remark-able strength of conditions or an entire want of life and genuineness in the market that the prices of the sixty most active railroad stocks, which averaged \$49.74 per share February I, have never fallen since that date lower than \$49.36 nor risen above \$59.85 per share.

The industries all report a slightly lower range of prices, except for iron and steel

The industries all report a slightly lower range of prices, except for iron and steel products, and it is noteworthy that while combinations in structural beams and wire and cut nails are advancing prices the quotation for bessemer pig has failen to \$12.40 at Pittsburg, and southern No. 2 is offered at \$7.75 delivered at Birmingham, and billets sold at \$4.76 at Pittsburg. The bar combination, which raised prices not long ago, finds an increasing part of the business absorbed by outside works. The demand for no class of iron products is at this time brisk, but large structural business is expected in the spring, and there is still much hopefulness about railroad orders, as earnings continue to improve.

Speculation in breadstuffs has not been particularly active, nor has the change in prices been important. Western receipts of wheat were 2,311,333 bushels, against 1,824,935 for the same week last year, having been in February 10,069,004, against 4,419,446 last year. There is still an excess over the movement of a verr ago, though not so great as

year. There is still an excess over the move-ment of a year ago, though not so great as appeared in February. On the other hand, Atlantie exports again fail behind those of last year, amounting for the week to 1.541,-315 bushels, flour included, against 1,880,322 hast year. With continuing large receipts.

corn remains substantially unchanged in price. Failures for the week have been 285 in the United States, against 234 last year, in Canada, against 58 last year.

## FORESTRY PROBLEMS.

### Exhaustive Report to be Made by National Academy of Sciences.

A scheme of vast importance to all persons nterested in the preservation of the forest inderested in the preservation of the forest lands of the United States is outlined in a report of the National Academy of Sciences to the Secretary of the Interior, who had asked the academy to recommend a feasible and comprehensive forestry policy. The academy has appointed a commission of notable scientists to make an investigation of the forestry problem in all its phases, and Secretary Hoke Smith will take steps immediately to afford all possible assistance to the commission, and will recommend to congress the appropriation of \$25,000 to cover actual expenses. The forestry problem has been a subject of deep consideration by many officials of the government, and especial interest in the problem has been taken by Secretary Smith. The personnel of the commission selected by the academy to make the investigation and report is of unusual excellence, its members comprising: Chairman, Prof. Chas. S. Sargeant. of Harvard; Alexander Agassiz, General Henry L. Abbott, an engineer and hydrographer, familiar with the western country. Prof. Wm. H. Brower, of Yale, who served on the geological surveys of California; Arnold Hague, of the United States geological survey, and Gifford Pinchot, agriculturist, Charleston. lands of the United States is outlined in a

Secret Service Agent George R. Braggs, raided the establishment of the Metropolitan Photo-Lithographing Company, on the top floor of 36 Clinton place, New York, and captured an entire outfilt for counterfeiting \$2 silver certificates of the series of 1891, with the Windom vignette. Two of the counterfeiters, named Morris Goldstein and Charles Murray, were found in the place and arrested.

rested.

The raid was the result of developments following the arrest of Charles A. Pachin and Mrs. Honrietta Boltman, for passing some of the spirious bills at Hoboken, N. J. All the members of the gang are now under arrest.

## For the North Pole.

Henry Lund, Consul of Noway and Sweden, at San Francisco, Cal, has received an official communication from the Swedish Minister at Washington calling his attention to the fact that Frot. Andree will start in his balloon in July next to attempt to reach the North Fole. The purpose of the communication was to ask the good offices of Consul Lund in spreading the news northward.

## TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

The export of sheep from Ireland has failing off enormously, but there has an increase of cattle.

The statistical returns of the various Met odist bodies give 25,000,000 as the total men bership throughout the world.

Charles W. Sanford, collector of taxes of Concord, Mass., was sentenced to five years in prison for embesziing \$14,000 tax funds.

W. E. Clark, of Cleveland, O., has organ-ized a company to erect a large redning works in California to refine California olis The number of deaths in London last year was 85,138, equal to an annual rate of 18, per 1,000, the population being about 4,392, 000.

H. H. Holmes, otherwise known at Mude gett, is doomed to die on the scatfold May 7, his death warrant having been signed to

Compressed air as a power has displaced steam in three departments of the Pollman Palace Car company's works, and will soon be used throughout the shope.

Eastern bondholders of the Butte and Bost ton copper and silver mining company, Montana, have filed an attachment on its property for \$415,000, throwing 700 men out of work.

work.

The Italian-Americans in Chicago have formed a committee to collect funds for the relief of the wounded and families of the soldiers who lost their lives in the African conflict.

Benjamin Liverman, who died in Minne-spoils the other day at the age of 95, claimed to be the first commercial traveler to go on the road in this country. He traveled for a jumpler house.

The Irish fishermen suffered severely from the violent storms of last year; many lives were lest, as well as a large number of bonth. Beturns of the salmon fishing show about an average yield.

England proposes to raise a regiment of gentlemen; there would be plenty of recruits from the young men who falled to pass the examination admitting to the military schools. Lord Wolseley favor the plan.

## END OF A FIEND.

### Outlaw Etlinger, Defiant to the Last Moment, and Dies by His Own Hand.

While attempting to arrest William L. Fig. linger at Woodward, Pa., two men were shot, one instantly killed and the other so fatally njured he may die atany minute.

William Etlinger, about 28 years old, who has been a wild character all his life, about a Whillam Etlinger, about 28 years old, who has been a wild character all his life, about a a year ago was indicted for assault and battery. He gave bail for court and skipped the country. Etlinger returned on the 5th, and Constable John Barner was deputized to bring him to jail. The constable took with him Frank Gelswhite and a number of citizens. On arriving at Etlinger's house they were warned not to enter. The doors were locked, but soon were broken down with sledge hammers, and Barner entered. Etlinger was upstairs, and at once throw dynamito at the constable. This failing to explode, Etlinger shot Barner.

Geiswhite, seeing the constable fall dead, rushed in, only to receive two charges of tenckshot at short range. He staggered out of the house fatally wounded and was carried away by friends. The body of the constable was not recovered. Etlinger again barricaded the doors and defied the posse of citizens to arrest him. The facts were telegraphed to Sheriff Condo, who ordered the citizens to guard the house and shoot the man if he attempted to escape.

In the meantime, the county commissioners chartered a special train, and the striff with a large posse of well-armed ettizes, left at 6 o'clock that night for the scene I the tragedy. Woodward is seven miles from the nearest telegraph station.

Just about noon Friday the last act in the tragedy was enacted, when the noted outlaw, who had, single-handed, held at pay the

Just about noon Friday the last act in the tragedy was enacted, when the noted outlaw, who had, single-handed, held at pay the sheriff of Center county, two scores of armed deputies and an infuriated mot of more than 1,000 angry citizens, himself performed the climax by sending two bullets lato his brain. This was done after all hopes of escape had been dispelied, as he had been diven from cover by the burning of his home and forterses.

# WARLIKE WORK.

### The Spaniards Do Not Intend to Be Caught Napping.

The cable disputches which are being received at Madrid from the United States are increasing the feeling of indignation which was aroused among the masses when it be-

squadron, consisting of four cruisers and adapatch boat, is to be sent to Cula without delay. In addition Spanish naval officers and marines are to be attached to the Spanish mail boats, which are to be armed and equipped as auxiliary cruisers. The greatest activity is being displayed in the government dock yards, and every preparation possible is being made by the haval and military forces for the most serious eventualities.

It was announced that a number of Italian ship owners have offered in the event of war, to provide Spain with steamships to be used as privateers.

A number of students on Monday assembled in front of the university with the intention of making a demonstration against the United States, and their intention was to mobthe United States legation. But the authorities got wind of the affair, and a strong force of police was turned out. All the streets leading to the legation were blocked and the students were warned that rioting would be severely punished.

"El Liberal" says it is impossible to compare the recognition of the secessionists with the Cubans, and in explaining this assertion remarks: "Then America warmly congratulated Spain as a noble and honest friend. Can we say the same to the Senate and President Clevaland?"

The Heraldo" says the president of the republic of Ecuador has asked the queen regent of Spain to grant the independence of Cuba.

Dispatches from Havana say the newapapers of that city are unanimous in con-

Cuba.
Dispatches from Havana say the newspapers of that city are unanimous in condemning the the action of the United States
senate. It is aided that the Liberals declare
that "Bandits cannot be belligerents." General Weyler advises the inhabitants to be"
prudent.

## RUSH FOR NORTHERN GOLD.

### An Unprecedented Number of People Hustling Toward Alaska.

The steamship Topeka sailed from Port Cownsend, Wash., March 6, with the largest

Townsend, Wash., March 6, with the largest passenger list ever carried north, made up of 300 miners for the gold fields of Cooks Inies and Yukon country.

Nearly as many more have engaged passage for a future trip.

The steamship Alki arrived and already her entire accommodation has been spoken for. The rush to the north is unprecedented.

The City of Puebla, which salied from San Francisco, had on board a large party of miners, under command of Captain John H. Johnson, bound for the gold mines 700 miles in the interior of Alaska. Their destination is Forty Mile Birch Crock, near Dyer settlement, which they expect to reach in May. The party is fully equippost.

Elssieneries to be Expelled.

"A dispatch to the Berlin "Lokal Angula any that at Russia's request the porte into expel from Asia Minor all English American missionaries."